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The Cornell Countryman



Volume XXXVIII

December, 1940

Number 3

HOW *Cooperation* PUTS RESEARCH TO WORK FOR FARMERS

*An Important
Message To G.L.F.
Poultrymen*

Poultrymen depend on cod liver oil or sardine oil (usually reinforced with tuna liver oil) to supply Vitamins A and D to their chickens. Vitamin A helps protect against infection; Vitamin D is the so-called "sunshine" vitamin. Both are essential to health and production.

War has made cod liver oil scarce and hard to get. This does not mean, however, that poultrymen are going to suffer from a shortage of Vitamins A and D.

The tuna liver oil, which is used to reinforce cod liver oil, comes largely from Japan and is still available. By using more of this reinforcing oil, G.L.F. is able to double the vitamin potency of the cod liver oil used in G.L.F. mashes and cut in half the amount of oil in each ton of mash.

The change will accomplish three things:

1. Maintain exactly the same high level of Vitamin A and D protection in G.L.F. mashes.
2. Conserve the poultryman's sources of Vitamins A and D.
3. Save poultrymen money.



*From the
G.L.F. Patron,
November
1940*

RESEARCH AT CORNELL and other state colleges showed the importance of Vitamins A and D in poultry feeding; showed how the vitamin content of cod liver and fish oils can be increased and standardized.

Now, in an emergency caused by war, G.L.F. puts this research to work for farmers.

The poultryman's supply of cod liver oil

could be conserved in two ways: (1) by blending it with sardine or other fish oils of the same potency; or (2) by doubling the potency of the oil and reducing the amount of oil per ton of mash.

G.L.F. chose the latter method because it will save users of G.L.F. poultry feeds \$40,000 a year.



COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. . . ITHACA, NEW YORK

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The ABC's of "B.A."31
Remnant of America's 18th Century32,33
"Honey-Butter"33
Home Ec Doings34, 35
The Campus Countryman36, 37
Young America Flying38
A Hostel at Home39
Former Student Notes41, 42, 43, 44

Cornell Christmas Cards And Cornell Gifts

Many attractive views of the Cornell Campus made into Christmas Cards. Very distinctive for Cornell students—

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\$ \$ \$

Make More Money

They say that it is impossible to "sell" education; but that it is possible to sell opportunity; opportunity to make more money or to make the same amount with less effort; to improve one's condition in one way or another. In other words, that education is not an end in itself, but only a means to an end.

Grant that the object is to make more money. Then the Cornell home-study courses in agriculture, intensely practical, are intended for residents of New York State who are in a position to put the teaching into effect.

The 21 courses, carried on by correspondence, are handled by experienced teachers, who follow sympathetically and understandingly, the progress of their students.

The Cornell Farm Study Courses have no definite school year; they may be started at any date and continued until they are completed.

The courses are free to residents of New York State; the student supplies the text-book if one is required for the course, also the writing materials and postage.

You may learn about the individual courses by writing to the College of Agriculture for a description of the whole correspondence school set-up. Just use a one-cent Government postal card and address it to

**CORNELL FARM STUDY COURSES
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
ITHACA, NEW YORK**

The A B C's of "B. A."

By Russell Lord '20

EDITOR'S NOTE—Students in Professor Bristow Adams' classes in agricultural journalism are certain to hear Russell Lord mentioned at least once during the term as one of Cornell's outstanding alumni.

Mr. Lord was editor of *The Cornell Countryman* in 1919-20 and continued in journalism after graduation; first, as a newspaper reporter and later becoming well known as associate editor of *Farm and Fireside*. He is the author of some half dozen recent books and is now writing for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington.

This article is taken from Mr. Lord's remarks in opening discussion at the Regional Extension Conference for Northeastern States, held last March in New York City.

BRISTOW Adams is a man of many parts. He is not only Agricultural Editor at Cornell, but teaches, at the same time, resident courses in journalism and conservation. He is in all his work an artist. Born in 1875, he knocked around east and west between art schools and writing. Back in Washington, he wrote and drew pictures for *Forestry and Irrigation*, a journal with strong conservation bias, and established a general paper *The American Spectator*. In 1906, when the U. S. Forest Service was started, Adams joined up. Thus he entered the Department of Agriculture. Pinchot was his chief.

I met him first in 1913, when he was first assistant to Herbert Smith, Editor of the Forest Service. He was then, as now a homely fellow; and one of the most attractive men alive. Then as now his grin, at once wise and boyish, set young and old at ease.

In 1914, the key-year to the Smith-Lever passage, Dr. B. T. Galloway was named Dean of Agriculture at Cornell, to succeed Dr. Bailey. Adams was one of a few "Galloway men" brought up from the bureaucratic halls of Washington to help reorganize resident teaching, research and extension at liberty-loving Cornell.

Against such "invasion" not a few doctors of the agricultural faculty, powerfully resistant, had their backs

up, their phrases sharpened. For Adams the phrase was "press agent," or sometimes "cheap publicity man." It is remarkable how little of a decent humility great learning sometimes instills.



Adams was thirty-nine years old at the time. He had always been an easy-going sort, little given to asserting his personal dignity and importance. But the stings and barbs of the professorial hurt and aroused him; he broke out his old Sigma Xi key as a token of scientific respectability, edged his grin and words with a tinge of acid, and fought. "A man ought not take himself seriously; but his work he must take seriously or be only a hack," Adams said. He fought to have the work of a college editor taken seriously as education, and a vital part of adult education the country over.

Sharp, even nasty, opposition within faculties or other institutional groups may be useful. It may be truly democratic, in the end. "The jeering section" of Cornell's faculty, as Adams used to call them, drove him to lean over backwards and keep self-seeking or institutional publicity out of the news releases—or far down. Often the authority or reference-point of the item was the county

or home demonstration agent, with no mention of Cornell and its colleges whatsoever. "Service news," he called it—and that was what it was.

At a time when most college and governmental releases, resembled the impetuous utterance of high school cheer-leaders, Adams brought skill, training and a professional attitude into the work. At the end of his first year at Ithaca, his office had clippings showing that these service-news items had gained a printed circulation totaling 35 million at least. The present circulation of his releases runs above 300 million a year.

He had rounded out his second year at Ithaca, when I reached there as a student in 1916. Most of the scientists were speaking to him by that time. And among the students, "B. A." seemed already a Cornell institution dating from the beginning of time. He wrote rondeaus for the college papers, drew pictures for any one who would ask him, went swimming with the coeds in Fall Creek, and held at his home each Monday night an Open House which drew students of widely different origins, persuasions and courses of study. Through it all he worked at his job with gusto, and engaged in many a skirmish with the high priests of public relations, a growing cult. When a book called *The Ethics of Publicity* came out Adams remarked that, if he ever found the time for it, he was going to write one on "The Chastity of Cleopatra." When still another of the commercial priesthood, (himself a Cornell agricultural graduate) announced discovery that selling a concern to the multitude through news items is in some ways an artistic performance, — "Yes," said Adams, "publicity is one of the arts and crafts."

And so, by raillery, and preaching; but more especially by getting his copy printed steadily in everything from the *New York Times* to the smallest crossroads paper, Adams made his point. He established an extension news outlook and method which has since been followed, in varying measure, by every Land Grant College in the United States.

Remnant of America's 18th Century

By John Gilchrist



THE Shakers have enriched the life of a wide section of New York State and New England. While America is planning for her future as never before, she must examine her past to find there, strength in studying groups which have contributed to her greatness.

On busy Route 20, the main highway between Albany and Boston, near Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the Lebanon Valley, New York, is a Shaker village which was founded in 1780. Visitors who find their way to the heart of the village are gratified by their discovery of this out-of-the-way settlement half hidden by trees on the slopes of the valley. The Shakers, of whom only a handful remain, still pursue their activities in line with century-old tradition.

Mother Ann, the founder of the community, left England in 1774 with a band of persecuted followers to find religious freedom. Her ideas of tolerance and faith form the principles which have guided the succeeding members of the colony and are the ones yet practiced by these devout people in their once extensive settlement on Mount Lebanon.

Misunderstood at every hand, Mother Ann, upon arrival in America, was driven from town to town. Once she settled in Troy, New York, only to be charged with witchcraft and forced to leave her home. Because she preached against war, the Whigs at the beginning of the Revolution suspected her of secret correspondence with her British countrymen and she was imprisoned in Albany in 1776. In autumn of the same year she was released, and set out again to gain more converts. Continuing her preaching, in 1780, she finally established her main settlement, the Lebanon colony. So successful was she that at one time about 5,000 men, women, and children composed fifteen Shaker organizations in five different states.

Orphan children were taken into the colonies, fed, clothed, and brought up in the spirit of the Shaker religion. At maturity they were permitted to decide whether they wished to remain in the colony. The group prospered for more than 100 years, then gradually declined.

To be sure, a sect, practical in many respects, but based upon the unrealistic idea of celibacy often received

criticism and censure in spite of the gentle, kindly, industrious nature of the followers. One of the critics was Charles Dickens who wrote in his "American Notes", of his visit to the Shakers. He deplored the constrained life they set for themselves, found them soured, sharp and frustrated, and declared it was no mystery why most members had never married! He was not able to see much of the colony, for shortly before his visit, the elders found it necessary to bar all visitors because a few had disturbed their weekly religious meetings.

From these meetings at which time the men and women came together in the meeting house for their religious ceremony, the name "Shakers" was given to them, because of their loss of control during the frenzied ceremonials.

The Shakers made large contributions to agriculture and industry. They were the originators of the seed industry in New York, and seem to have been the first to put garden seeds into packets. They were first to grow broom corn and developed the flat house broom. They were among the

originators of fruit and vegetable drying, especially corn, apples, and raspberries for market. They cultivated or gathered various medicinal plants and put them up for the drug trade. At one time they made from poppies most of the opium used in America.

In 1832 they began an attempt to carry on the silk industry in the New York colony, and although it was not very successful here, they used the products of a Shaker community in Kentucky which were shipped north until the silk mills were destroyed by fire during the Civil War.

Much of the original colony remains, including farm lands, orchards, woods, and many buildings, which once housed a variety of industries developed to a high degree. Here in these many-windowed, substantially built stone and frame structures were tanneries, furniture mills, laundries, herb shops, tailor shops, dairies, and other projects necessary for the maintenance of many "families" as well as production of surplus for sale.

At the Shaker store open to visitors today, some of the original furniture may be seen. A few orders are taken for chairs which the Shakers manufacture by hand. Modernistic in style, simply built for long wear, emphasizing utility, Shaker furniture is widely

distributed. Its distinctive forms were copied by other furniture manufacturers and influenced greatly the design for home furnishing in New York and New England. The Shakers specialized in heavy kitchen tables, foot stools, chairs, beds, drop-leaf tables and slat-back chairs.

The few Shakers left in the colony are eager to tell of the days when the scattered acres were the homes for many of the faithful. The religious dance is no longer performed, but its style has been imitated and appears in the repertoire of some modern dancers.

Shaker Village is in good condition. The immense stone buildings, some of native stone, and the four and five storied dwelling houses with their quaint windows, are well preserved.



Visitors wonder at the huge handcut beams in the barns and other buildings. They marvel at the fence corner posts which are cut in one piece from rock.

A few of the buildings on Mount Lebanon furnish quarters for Darrow School, a preparatory school for boys. Another Shaker settlement in this valley, referred to as the Canaan Shakers at Canaan, New York, in local history, now furnishes a campus and farm for Berkshire Farm School, an institution for under-privileged youths, which for more than half a century has pioneered in individual work with the problem boy.

If you are ever near, don't miss the chance to stop and visit with the Shakers; we can all afford to absorb some of their philosophy.

'Honey-Butter'

By Barbara Hall '43

HONEY—as smooth as butter! Honey—that is free from grittiness, that can be spread like butter! That is what the Finger Lakes Honey Producers' Cooperative aims to give you.

Under the direction of Dr. Elton J. Dyce, the cooperative has developed a new and successful method of processing honey to this delicate state. Dr. Dyce, a Canadian, came to Cornell to study the process of fermentation and to obtain his Doctor's Degree. In 1930, he was sent here to work on a problem that had discouraged Canadian beekeepers for years. Canada had been marketing honey for many years in solid, crystalline form, but the product was gritty and unsatisfactory for household use.

In 1931, Dr. Dyce discovered the process which has revolutionized the honey business. Under the old method, honey is allowed to crystallize normally from the liquid state, thus forming coarse crystals which give it the characteristic grittiness which everyone is familiar with. The new process involves a forced crystalli-

zation, and the microscopic crystals which result, give the honey a wonderfully smooth and pleasant taste.

The honey which is extracted from the comb is first heated to kill the yeasts that are invariably present, in order to prevent any fermentation. It is then cooled, and previously processed honey is added to act as a catalyst in the forming of new crystals. Dr. Dyce and his associates coined the name, "honey-butter", since the honey acts like butter in respect to temperature as well as appearance.

NOW, 90% of the honey in Canada is marketed under this new process, and the per capita consumption is twice that in the United States. But beekeepers here hope to equal and perhaps surpass Canada's record.

So far, there are only three "honey-butter" processing plants in the United States. There is one in Wisconsin, one in Utah, and one in the little village of Groton, just 12 miles from Ithaca. The patent for the process is held by the Cornell Research Foundation, and these plants are li-

censed under the research foundation.

Workers at Cornell are greatly interested in the Groton plant, since it is the first of its kind in this section. The Finger Lakes Honey Producers' Cooperative, which was organized about a year ago by fifteen large beekeepers, purchased an old building in Groton where road rollers were once manufactured. The building was well repaired and machinery was installed to carry out the process. It is estimated that a factory of 12 employees can handle 5,000,000 pounds of honey for market in one year.

The cooperative is fortunate to have Dr. Dyce as plant manager, and William Cogshall, Cornell '35, as its president. Mr. Cogshall has been Dr. Frank Phillips' assistant in the Apiculture Department at Cornell since his graduation. Both he and his father, Archie Cogshall, are prominent members of the cooperative.

Under the competent direction of these men, the new plant is bound for success, and soon "honey-butter" will be a favorite in many homes.

Sheer Flattery

"You can't wear them out, but you must be careful of snags," seems to be the worst to be said of nylon, the hosiery that has taken the feminine world by storm and has manufacturers and retailers running in circles in an effort to supply the demand.

Enthusiasts would credit their pet with the best qualities of steel and gossamer. Since holes seldom result from abrasion, foot reinforcement has been cut to a minimum and we have yet to find the woman who does not appreciate the fact that this more attractive stocking-foot enhances a low cut shoe. Although some say that nylon's low degree of water absorption permits more foot perspiration, the majority approve of the quickness with which nylons can be dried and their great resistance to spots and splashes.

It has been estimated that at the present time, the nylon industry constitutes only one eighth of the average yearly consumption of silk hosiery.

On Other Shelves

Not every book on the shelves of the Home Economics Library is devoted to child development, meal planning, diet therapy, or modern housing. Next to the magazine racks on the Loan Shelf is a collection of novels, biographies, poem anthologies, and other non-fiction. The next time you have finished all your reference readings, why not look over and browse through some of the new books. Here are several which you might overlook had your attention not been called to them:

Within This Present by Margaret A. Barnes; a story of life in the last two decades—of the things which people thought about, talked about, and became excited about in the 1920's.

A Book of Miracles by Ben Hecht; a story of the Jewish race. Thumb through it; its make-up alone will hold your interest.

Season Ticket by Margaret Iles; a story of people who daily take the train to their work in the city, their secret lives and their abiding loneliness.

Faith for Living by Lewis Mumford; a testament for survivors of the last twenty years—a reminder of the ideals of life which in the past have supported humanity while the world about it fell.

Christmas—1940

Dusk settles down upon the earth; the snow is fresh and white;

Fighting worlds seem far away, for this is Christmas night.

Yet stupid, bitter, futile men are holding God on high And flaunting noble doctrine to preach but never try.

Still tranquil homes bring comfort, carols peal across the snow

And with the thick and swirling wind I feel my reason go.

I know that slow bombs falling blow other homes apart But soft snow blots my mind away . . . peace creeps in my heart.

—Corine Hickox '42

"It's Just What I Wanted!"

Away with dull lists o' handkerchiefs and hose! We challenge you to make this year's gifts ones of gayety, of distinction! And the best place in which to find them is the Student Salesroom on the second floor of Van Rensselaer Hall.

Bright-hued peasant aprons, daintily knit sweaters and socks, saucy yarn lapel dolls—to mention a few of its attractive wares—are enough to charm the pennies out of the most obdurate white-china-pig bank. Most popular right now are the special fruit cakes (wouldn't Mother be pleased) which you can order through Pat Homer '43, Chairman of the Salesroom.

We hardly need to remind you that the freshly-made brownies and fudge will make short work of these devastating pre-lunch, post-lab aches and pains. Hours are 10 to 12 and 3 to 5 daily, excepting Saturday afternoons.

Guilt of Excellence!

The highest honor in home economics, election to Omicron Nu, has been conferred upon two graduate and eight outstanding senior students. The girls chosen are tops in scholarship and leadership while the graduates in addition have done work of high merit in research.

At the initiation banquet held in the Green Room the first Wednesday in December, Carol Ogle, president,

was toastmistress, Eleanor Slack, journal correspondent made the welcoming speech; the response was made by Jane Brown, and Shirley Richards was in charge of arrangements.

The graduate students are: Betty Jean May and Freida Meyer.

Seniors are: Betty Bloom, Lillian Strickman, Mary Ellen Gillett, Jane Brown, Muriel Elliott, Ruth Cothran, Helen Brougham, and Edna Haussman.

Light On Darkness?

For the past two years the potato has been literally on the spot—in the home economics college about its cooking qualities; in the ag school as to its growing qualities. Despite much careful research, the old, old question—what makes potatoes turn dark?—still remains pretty much of a mystery. Our only clue, in the report of Mrs. Helen Nutting who has been trying to isolate the darkening agent is that it is somehow related to flavor.

Much research has also been done on texture. Thus far workers have discovered five means of measuring taste objectively—that is by means other than through the taste buds in the mouth: by the use of the extrusion machine, the pentrometer, and specific gravity.

Work is also being done in the study of texture on mealiness and sogginess. Although the study will continue indefinitely, comprehensive reports on present findings will be published soon in the various research magazines.

For Pleasure And For Profit

Perhaps the most versatile and original contributors to Salesroom stock are the members of the Craft Club. Under the guidance of Mrs. Dora Erway, Assistant Professor of Household Art and club advisor, Virginia Allen '42, Chairman, and Barbara Cross, '44, Co-chairman, these devotees to the oldest of arts get together every Tuesday afternoon over their mutual interests in such handicrafts as spatter printing, needlecraft, and wood carving.

Much of the credit for the organization of the club goes to Ginny Allen who first realized the possibilities of such a project while talking with girls from other colleges at the A.H.E.A. convention last June.

Letter To An Old Friend

Dear Bunny-twin,

Yes, knee-socks and boots are worn on campus here but nothing like your description of Smith. But you know what is really worrying me so much that I can't plan my spring wardrobe yet? Skirts! I don't mean I'm trying to decide between plaids and pleats or both. What I'm tired of trying to do is to predict how soon this "pencil-trim" silhouette will invade campuses. Can you ever picture us going back to those horrid straight-skirts of four years ago? Never. While there is a hair left in my head will I hear of it!

Oh, but you should see the way everyone is wearing red! If you don't have a red cardigan, you're a misfit. Three girls on our corridor have red wool flannel evening wraps and two of them have red flannel swing skirts with matching gherkins. They are darling with white satin blouses. We have really gone Russian in a big way.

And, Bunny, the earrings! Darling seed pearls or mother of pearl, or gold circlets or gold hearts! And they show up beautifully with the pompadours every one is wearing. I'm sorry I don't have time to tell you more about my classes, but I have to dash.

Sunny.

P.S. I forgot to ask you—shall we go shopping for ski suits during vacation—red ones?

Recipe For Fun

Let's throw a party! And let's be opportunists who know that there's no place like the recreation room to make it a bang-up affair! By the way, to obtain use of the "rec" room, get in touch with Mary Crowe '43.

This room, especially planned for parties, has a kitchenette, a fireplace, ping-pong and card tables, a radio-victrola and plenty of floor space for dancing. Make the decorations Christmasy with evergreens and knots of red ribbons, and arrange to have one of the huskier fellows come in as Old Saint Nick with a sack of amusing gifts.

The simpler the menu the better—hot chocolate with whipped cream and sandwiches, or hot wassail with star-shaped sandwiches, Christmas cookies, and hard candies. Invite the jolliest people you know to chaperone and have the whole gang pitch in and help with the refreshments.

If people like to sing, there's no place more fitting to sit around than the fireplace. Toasting marshmallows and popping corn over the embers may be old but we know of no better form of entertainment.



Martha Bristol Cross

"I guess that the hobbies I ride hardest are knitting and making my own clothes." Marty's eyes lighted with that special alive-to-the-fingertips smile so characteristic of her when she is enthusiastic, which, if you know Marty, is most of the time.

"Ah—sports! I like dancing, tennis, and swimming, especially swimming and diving! And star-gazing, too; ever since I went into the planetarium at the Chicago World's Fair I've been interested in constellations!"

Another of Marty's hobbies is children. Marty has a way with youngsters, having often taking care of them, that has always made us privately think that her Family Life courses must have been a snap.

At present, her chief interest is in Rural Ed 135. Although she has always wanted to go on and take nursing, Marty enjoys her teaching so much that she is seriously considering both teaching and extension.

Besides working all four years, Marty first became interested in extra-curriculars her freshman year when she was a hostess at the Straight, pledged Delta Gamma, and worked in the C.U.R.W. Her sophomore year she became interested in swimming, went out for the Countryman, and did consignments for the Student Salesroom. The next year saw her a member of the Countryman board, the Swimming Club, continuing with the Salesroom, and Secretary of the Home Economics Club Council.

This year she is president of Balch I and still finds time to sing in Sage Chapel Choir, is Radio Program Chairman for the Countryman, and a member of W.S.G.A. To put it briefly, we think that Marty is a combination of integrity and charm that's hard to beat.

Who's New In The Faculty

Assistants new to the college staff this year number twenty-four. In the Family Life Department, Dorothy Hatch, Wisconsin, is teaching juniors; Opal Powell of Nebraska is conducting course 220, and department assistant is Mrs. Jeannette Beyer McCay who took her M.S. and Ph.D. at Cornell after graduation from Iowa State.

In the Economics of the Household Department are Ruth Hemsbert of New York and Mary Thompson of Ohio.

Assisting Miss Monsch in the Nursery School is Marion Bean '37; with "Child Feeding", Mrs. Esther Metcalf of Illinois. Assistants in the Child Nutrition Research are: Mary Henderson of Massachusetts, Margaret Whelan of Rhode Island, and Marie Folsom of Maine. With Miss Pfund and Miss Bryant on potato research are Elizabeth Grawemeyer of Iowa, Barbara Lee Morrell of Delaware, and Karla Longree of Berlin, Germany, Ph.D., Cornell in 1938. On vitamin C metabolism with Miss Hauck is Jane Sanford of California. In charge of "Diet Therapy" is Mrs. Elsie Dawson from the University of California. Assistant to Miss Pfund in Foods 110 is Ellen Bek.

In the Household Art Department, Donald Dunklee, New York University '40, teaches "House Furnishings", "Appreciation of Everyday Art", and "Hotel Furnishings." Olive Chadayne of California is an instructor in "House Planning".

The Department of Institution Management has appointed two assistant managers of the cafeteria: Frances Kimble '40 and Mrs. Helena Leahy '31. Instructor and cafeteria assistant is Marion Neidert of Ohio.

The first senior half-time supervisory assistantships for this department went to Mrs. Halcyon S. Grigsby and Mary Lou Garmong.

Resignations taking effect from July 1, 1940 include: Mrs. Mollie Butler, Dorothy Hatch, Clarine Hughes, Katherine Johnson, Iris Kemp, Mrs. Helen Nutting, Annette Richetta, June Thorn, Marietta Numan, and Ruby Osterman, research assistants in Nutrition; Mabel Rollins and Rose Smith of Economics of the Household; Mrs. Pauline Reulein, assistant in Family Life; Mary Lou Cockefair, Homemaking Apartments; Mrs. Alma Scidmore, Assistant Professor of Household Art; Marion Baillie, of the Publications Office; Genevieve Dzielag, Mrs. Mary Kerns, and Martha Roberts of the Department of Institution Management.

Did You Know That—

1. One of the best known clubs on the Cornell Campus which was flourishing in 1907-08 was the Lazy Club. This Club had been formed several years before that time by Dean L. H. Bailey. If we were to look around over the United States and trace the history of persons who have been or are now famous in genetics, floriculture, pomology, vegetable gardening and farm crops we would probably find that many of them were former members of the Lazy Club. The meeting place of the club was in the old greenhouses which were about where the southwest corner of Barton Hall now stands. The old pomology barn stood where the baseball cage is now located, everything east of this was part of the farm.

The unique thing about the Lazy Club was that the only members it had were those persons present at the meetings, no officers, no dues, no fuss. It met every Monday night of the school year.

Out of this club has degenerated the following clubs: The Vegetable Crops Club, Floriculture Club, Pomology Club and the Round-Up Club.

2. The present bull barn of the dairy group of barns was formerly the University sheep barn. The hospital unit and youngstock barn was the swine barn of the college in early years, where Professor Wing developed, bred and raised the only New York white pig—the Cheshire pig. This white pig and the Cheshire Breeder's Association which flourished for a while has now gone the way of all good pigs.

3. The first all-around barn built by Professor Roberts housed all the dairy cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, that the University owned. It stood about where the west end of Comstock Hall now stands. With the exception of Roberts Hall there were no other buildings on the Agricultural campus at that time, except a small animal husbandry building which was at the east end of the agricultural quadrangle.

It is interesting to stand on the front steps of Roberts Hall and realize that this whole development of the Agricultural campus has occurred in thirty-six years. Roberts was built in 1904.

5. The north end of Goldwin Smith Hall was once the dairy building of the New York State College of Agri-

culture. That was in 1893 when the legislature voted fifty thousand dollars for such a building. Goldwin Smith Hall was not constructed until 1906 when the Dairy Building was incorporated in the hall.

Square Dance Coming Back

Dust off the fiddle, for the square dance is coming back! Swing your partners, let's go!

Maybe it's the patriotic wave that has stirred the country to things American; but those persons are dead wrong who believe the square dance is one of those things that was put into the attic for keeps along with bustles and red flannels.

William M. Smith, Jr., of the department of rural sociology at Cornell, says the square dance is on the rebound. It has been returning for the past ten years, and more so in the cities than in the rural communities where it developed. And it's coming back in more modern attire than it wore when it was put away, he adds.

Country Life Conference

Six representatives from the 4-H, Extension, and F.F.A. Clubs of Cornell attended the National Convention of the American Country Life Association at Purdue University. John Wilcox '42, for F.F.A., Leslie Clinton '42, for 4-H and Extension Club, and Marlin Prentice '42, James Cochrane '41, and Gladys Haslett '43, also representing 4-H, were our delegates. Professor R. A. Polson of the Rural Sociology Department drove and acted as the group chaperone. The general topic of discussion was "Building Rural Communities", and the program consisted of exhibits, group discussions, speakers from various universities and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, folk dancing and recreation groups.

The American Country Life Association is divided into adult and youth sections. Last year the youth section was invited to join the American Youth Congress but refused because of the communistic attitude of the Congress. The Association holds annual state and national conventions with organized discussions on the general theme of the betterment of rural organizations. Cornell is especially interested, in that Liberty Hyde Bailey is Honorary President of the Association, and

Professor Dwight Sanderson of the Rural Sociology Department is on the Board of Directors of the National Convention.

Round-Up Club

To those who attended the annual Smoker this fall, the Round-Up Club provided a night of first rate entertainment. Professor Warren struck the keynote of informality in an extremely enlightening as well as humorous talk on the Agriculture of China. He pointed out that the average size of farms in the Yangtze Valley is approximately five acres. This naturally requires great intensification of farming to support a family, even under very low living conditions. He also told of the poor conditions of sanitation still widely prevalent throughout the country, the small but widespread ownership of animals and some of the interesting customs of the Chinese.

This was followed by several unusual bagpipe selections by Donald McKenzie.

Professor Gibson then spoke on the opportunities for positions in the government, in agricultural businesses and in farming after graduation and the numbers entering these fields during the past years.

This highly successful meeting gradually broke up following the good old country custom of apples, cider, and donuts.

FACULTY NOTES

Dr. J. Herbert Bruckner has been appointed, by the board of trustees at Cornell University, as acting head of the poultry department for the year ending June 30, 1941.

He succeeds Dr. F. B. Hutt who is chairman of the department of zoology which was integrated recently under the Colleges of Agriculture and Arts and Sciences. The trustees also elevated Dr. Bruckner to a professorship in poultry and made him poultry husbandman in the Cornell agricultural experimental station.

The new acting head of the department is a 1930 graduate of Purdue University and earned his Ph.D. degree at Cornell in 1935. From 1930 to 1935 he was instructor in poultry at Cornell, and from 1935 to 1937 he was foreman of the state game farm at Ithaca under the New York State conservation department. In 1937 he was made assistant professor of poultry at Cornell.

The New York State College of Agriculture had a share in the celebration of WGY's 15th anniversary party.

Among those from the college who took part are Dean Carl E. Ladd and Professor Bristow Adams. Dean Ladd spoke at the noon broadcast on the anniversary day. Professor Adams, of the editorial staff of WGY's "Farm Paper of the Air," and a contributor to some of the farm forums, acted as a sort of master of ceremonies and interviewer in some of the television programs at the birthday party.

All of those who visited the television display set up at the General Electric plant saw, by television, a number of the contributors to the farm programs, including Professor Adams, "Farmer Ed" Mitchell, Jared Van Wagenen, farmer and author of Lawyerville, and many others.

Scientists here at the agricultural experiment station are "pasteurizing" soils with electricity to rid these soils of insect pests and weed seeds.

Soils that have become unproductive are thus made productive, as heat disinfects or disinfests the soil. Many growers of flowers and vegetables who do not have equipment to steam-"sterilize" find that limited quantities of soil can be "pasteurized" with electrical devices, according to Professor A. G. Newhall.

A soil temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit was found high enough to insure the death of all important disease organisms and most seeds.

Soil in greenhouse benches and ground beds was brought up to pasteurization temperatures with a series of buried portable pipe-type heaters. Successful use was also made of an electric dairy-utensil steamer to pasteurize soil in flats or trays.

Danger from over-heating soil is reduced to a minimum by the new low temperature electric pasteurization methods.

Those who grow seedlings, cuttings, and other plants are interested in better ways to remove disease organisms from the soil.

Professor George H. Serviss of the department of Agronomy is on sabbatic leave. He is at Ohio State University studying for his Ph.D.

Professor F. B. Wright, of the Agricultural Engineering Department, is spending his sabbatical year studying at the University of California in Berkeley. He is taking courses in engineering and short story writing, and from all reports is very enthusiastic about the trip and his work.

SENIOR



Burton H. Markham

Ever hear of Turin, New York? We hadn't either until we met Burt Markham. Then we soon found out that a small town in northern New York could certainly be an active place. At least the chance for activities that Burt found at Turin led us to believe that it was a place where they left the side walks out long after sun-down.

Let's talk about Burt; he's the one we are interested in. Burt certainly piled up a long list of activities in his twelve years at the Turin Union School.

During his five years of 4-H work, he had the distinction of having the only forestry project in his area. Besides pioneering in the fields of forestry, he also had a good 4-H Dairy project.

During his four years of high school, Burt managed to get in a lot of extra-curricular activity. Having no difficulty getting an academic diploma, he was also president of his senior class, sang in the glee club, was active in the dramatics club, and was on the school paper staff.

He showed that there was plenty of man about him by the good work he did in playing soccer. He proved it so well, as a matter of fact, that his team mates elected him captain of their basketball and baseball teams.

After graduating from school at Turin, Burt took one year of Vocational Agriculture at the Constableville High School. During that year he was active in the Future Farmer organization.

Most everyone here at Cornell knows Burton for the work he has

done in our campus clubs. As an extension major he has been active in the 4-H and extension clubs. He was treasurer of the 4-H club last year, and is president of the extension club this year. He is also treasurer and house manager of Alpha Zeta, and treasurer of Ho-Nun-De-Kah.

Last year Burt was assistant student chairman of the Farm and Home Week program. He journeyed to Penn State a year ago as the 4-H delegate to the American Country Life Conference. With this experience behind him, he was ready for action last winter when the New York Country Life Association called on him to help organize their state convention.

The type of work he has done during the summer has made education a twelve month's job for Burton. Last summer he was Assistant 4-H Agent in Jefferson County. The summer before that he assisted Professor J. I. Miller in work on lamb feeding experiments.

Need we add that we are sure that Burt will make a successful county agent?

F.F.A. Plays Host to Home Ec. Girls

The future farmers of the College of Agriculture and the future teachers of the College of Home Economics joined hands in gay Virginia Reels and square dances at the Thanksgiving party on Monday evening, November 18, from 9-12 in the seminar room of Warren Hall.

The members of the collegiate chapter of F.F.A. played hosts to the girls—and gracious hosts they were! After the girls were welcomed at the door with a name card cut out in Thanksgiving Day symbols of turkeys and pumpkins, they were ushered into a merry evening of "a la monde left" and "circle four."

Although the party was primarily social, Mr. William Smith, extension instructor of Rural Sociology, featured those recreational activities which Home Economics and Agricultural teachers and extension workers can use in rural social gatherings.

Refreshment chairman, Richard Chauncy, with his committee of boys, served the guests vanilla ice cream and assorted cookies. Others who helped make the party a success were: President Robert Cortright, David Hopson, John Wilcox, Neil Swift, Erton Sipher, John Gold, Donald Walsman, Howard Teal, Donald Robinson, Ronald Bowman, and James Cramer.

Young America Flying

By Mary Strok '43

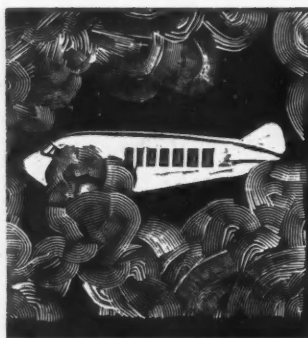
THE STEADY droning of the little yellow planes winging their way across the sky is now heard in nearly every college town in America. What is it? It's young America flying—flying, as it has always dreamed of doing through the centuries, from the time that young Icarus fashioned his waxen wings, down to the more practical times of today, when it is no dream, but a reality. In bringing this about during recent years, the Civilian Pilot Training Program, more than any other factor, has been responsible for the tremendous influx of young private pilots into the world of aviation. Not only does it provide excellent training facilities, facilities for which one would ordinarily pay several hundred dollars, but it also serves the purpose of a primary training school for hundreds of students who have chosen the Army Air Corps, or some phase of commercial aviation as a career.

Requirements? Nothing very unusual. Students must be between the ages of 18 and 26, possess good physical health, perfect vision, and what is most important, have a love of flying. It costs very little, in many cases, nothing!

Once in the course, students breathe a sigh of relief at having successfully passed their first few obstacles in the goal toward a private pilot's license. Now the fun really begins! For the first two weeks or so, until the solo, students fly only about a half hour or so a day, doing shallow turns, figure eights, spins, take-offs, and landings. After the completion of the minimum eight hours dual instruction, the instructor, calmly climbing out of the ship, informs the slightly bewildered students that he is about to solo. It would make an exciting story if I could say that students look upon their solo with trembling and trepidation, but this is not true. If the student doesn't crack up on his first solo landing, probably he will fly around the field several times and come in for a decent landing, and this is all the first solo amounts to. This solo, upon which so much undue emphasis is placed, is all so perfectly natural and mechanical, that one hardly notices the absence of the instructor. The solo stage is merely an indication of the many hours of intensive training ahead, by no means does it signify mastery over the plane by the pilot. During the first few weeks, or days, as it may be, many students have an unusual lack of self-confidence in their ability, but

throughout this phase, as I passed it, I remember what my instructor once told me. "Fly the ship, don't let it fly you!"

Ah yes! Landings! What can any amateur pilot say that has not been said before by wiser and more experienced pilots? Of course, it depends upon the individual ability, but at any rate, they will be pretty bad, those first few landings! As for mine, I think my instructor suffered from



a suppressed desire to tell me what he really thought of some of my landings; especially when I would come diving in with '708 and hit the ground on one wheel and a wingtip (similar to the landings of another student whom we nicknamed "One Wing Low" because he always came in for a landing with his wings tilted!) But '708 could take it. Her sturdiness was a constant source of amazement to me. She was a good ship, even though her air-speed indicator didn't work, and even though her altimeter was incorrect by a few hundred feet! Suppose she did rattle a bit louder than necessary, and suppose the right exhaust was loose and threatening to fly off. Despite her cracked pylon windshield, despite all of these defects, I liked her better than any of the other ships on the field. She weathered the beating that I, and the other students gave her, and she deserved our affection. From latest reports, however, '708 has been repaired until she now resembles a brand new ship.

After passing the solo stage, the students practice stalls with spot landings, forced landings, solo spins, dual cross-country and solo cross-country. Spins, especially solo spins, are a real thrill, probably enjoyed more than any other single maneuver. The slight hesitation of the plane just the second before she rolls off

on one wing into a spin is a pleasant experience. I have always wanted to experience a five or six turn spin, but as two turns were the maximum allowed, I never had the chance to find that out. Speaking of spins reminds me of the time that one of our group of C.P.T. students, Hank Carey '42, was doing solo spins and his motor stopped completely dead. Carey made a good forced landing in a large pasture nearby, and thereby became the first, and only, one of our group who had a real forced landing. He covered himself with glory. The only close call I had to glory was the time when a wasp alighted on my wrist when I was about to pull out of a spin. He really stung! Momentarily I became distracted and allowed the plane to spin an extra turn—and that's the extent of my fame!

The most interesting part of the course, and that which marks the end, except for the flight tests, is the cross-country trip made by all of the students. The "cross-country" was mapped in a triangular course, with Elmira as our first stop, Cortland our second, then back to Ithaca. We had to plot the course by ourselves, but since many of us didn't use compasses, we flew by a method of navigation known as 'piloting', which simply means recognizing landmarks on the earth below as given on the map. It seems a simple method, really is, but we are constantly surprised to see how easily one can become confused. One of the C.P.T. students, heading for Elmira, found himself in Waverly, about twenty miles south of Elmira. Upon changing his course and reaching Elmira in due time, he could not find the airport. I can quite sympathize with him since I could not find the airport either. After diligent searching, I found it, only to begin searching for the cleverly camouflaged windsocks—the two socks pointing in opposite directions!

Flight tests which mark the completion of the course are simply showing off what we have learned. Together with the flight test, comes the written final in Ground School, which has been pursued simultaneously with our flying. The final covers Civil Air Regulations, Meteorology and Navigation and must be passed with a minimum grade of 70%.

Now with our private licenses, we are part of Young America of the air; we are Young America flying. Ahead of us we see many happy landings!

A Hostel At Home

By Marie Call '42

A YOUTH Hostel? Oh, how exciting! Please let's have it!" This was the family's reaction last spring when we learned a committee wanted us to consider establishing a hostel on our farm. They chose our place for several reasons: it is near secondary roads on which hostellers prefer to travel, only a mile from town, has a swimming place, plenty of space to set up the necessary equipment, and above all, has folks who are noted for their friendship to young people. Dad cast the only dissenting vote before he became as enthusiastic as the rest of us. He had to be convinced that his privacy would not be disrupted, that it wouldn't cost him anything, and that hostellers were not a wild bunch who might burn down his barns with a stray cigarette.

Youth hosteling, still comparatively new in this country, might need some explaining. A hosteller is anyone between the ages of "4 and 94", who enjoys the outdoors and "likes to travel under his own steam—by bicycle, foot, skis, horseback, or canoe". He cooks his meals, makes his own bed, washes his dishes, and tidies the hostel. The hostler sees the country, meets interesting people, and has one wonderful time, all on practically no money. A hostel is the inexpensive overnight accommodation set up usually in farm buildings with the farm folk acting as houseparents. It has separate sleeping and washing facilities, and common kitchen, dining, and recreation rooms. Bunks, mattresses, blankets, and heavy cooking equipment are provided by the hostel, making the hosteller's pack a light one. There is an overnight charge of 25 cents plus 5 cents for fuel. This added to the money spent for food constitutes about the only expense.

Youth hosteling started in Germany nearly thirty years ago, and in a short time has spread over Europe, especially England, France, and Switzerland. Its American founders, Isabel and Monroe Smith, realizing, after hosteling in Europe, the adventure and education gained from such a movement, established the first American Youth Hostel in Northfield, Mass., six years ago. It gained popularity as they hoped it would, provided an outlet for restless and adventuresome youth, and helped to draw young people together. Now there are nearly 300 registered hostels over the United States and almost 13,000 A.Y.H. pass-holders.

THESE staid facts cannot possibly instill in anyone the admiration and enthusiasm for hosteling and hostellers that comes from meeting and being with them. Our hostel gave us that enthusiasm. The place needed little fixing in order to be a first-class hostel. A local committee took care of all expenses and of soliciting such things as cots, blankets, pans, and dish towels. A large double garage attached to the back of the house was renovated for the kitchen, din-



ing, and recreation room all in one. A "Hosteling Bee" brought a group of men and boys one day to lay a cement floor, whitewash the walls, and screen half of the front. A contractor's services and a concrete mixer, the town trucks to draw gravel and crushed stone dust, an electric stove and the Power Company's time to install it, two large picnic tables and six regulation size bunks made by the N.Y.A.—all these were donated readily as well as the many smaller things. The bunks were put in the tool shed which was given up for the summer, and, along with an old rug or two, a table, a mirror, and several chairs, made a modest but welcome resting place for more than one weary fellow. The girls slept on cots either in the garage or on the screened porch on the west side of the house.

Most hostellers are high school or college age folks though once in a while a whole family starts out together. One couple went around part of our loop, hosteling for their honeymoon. Since our hostel was new this year, we had few visitors. Those that came, however, followed the same procedure each time. They went swimming almost as soon as they had arrived and then would eat an early and hearty supper. The

evening might be spent in riding Max, the horse, in playing pool, ping-pong, or badminton, or if there were a large group, they spent the evening telling stories and singing around the fireplace in the backyard or on the west porch. They presented their passes as soon as they arrived and could claim them again just before they set out in the morning, after Mother had inspected their quarters to see that they were cleaned up. The pass, by the way, is the only means of checking the actions of hostellers. If a houseparent objects to the behavior of any hosteller, she may refuse to return the pass, and since the hosteller could not be admitted to another hostel without it, this ends his hosteling. It speaks well for the character and thoughtfulness of hostellers that in their history in this country, not more than a half dozen passes have been revoked. That is quite a record considering the 35,000 overnights of last year.

HOSTELERS are interesting—the people themselves and their experiences. The number of adventures that occur and the interesting things seen are truly amazing for even one day. One of the most interesting persons that visited us was a Swedish boy, a graduate of the University of Stockholm, who was working for his doctorate at Princeton. He was out for a look at our country this summer, and also to look for a job in one of our universities so that he would not need to return to Sweden and join the army. He told us that he could not get used to our fences in the fields. In Sweden a hosteller can cut across country by going along the edges of the fields and thus avoid troublesome traffic.

Hostellers are fun. Two boys came through one night who could not figure out how to cook the pork chops they had purchased on their way. They experimented with different methods before swallowing their pride and seeking help.

Hostellers are friendly, too. More than once they helped gather eggs, feed the turkeys, or do dishes. They watched with amazement the combine cut and thresh wheat, and the tractor pull huge forkfuls of hay through the big door of the barn.

When we consider the unpleasantness in the world around us, it's great to think, as the A.Y.H. "Knapsack" puts it, "The Youth Hostel World is a friendly world, for World friendship."

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Former Student Notes

'01

Dr. Henry Brodman, is at present practicing medicine in New York City. His son and daughter are both Cornell graduates.

'11

Warren W. Hawley, Jr., '11, vice-president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, has been appointed a member of the appeal board for Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming counties to function in connection with the Selective Military Service Law. Mr. Hawley has one son, Warren III, '40, helping him on the farm at Batavia, and another son Steve, '43, and a daughter, Betty, '41, at Cornell.

'15

Daniel P. Crandall who lives in Kendall, New York, has a son, Donald, who holds a scholarship as a freshman in the Engineering College at Cornell.

'16

Wilbur D. Chase has a farm at Batavia. He is District Supervisor for the Federal Land Bank in western New York. Wilbur has a son, Kenneth, who is a freshman at Cornell.

J. C. Corwith of Water Mill, Long Island, has a daughter, Virginia, at Cornell. She is a freshman in the college of Home Economics.

'17

Robert V. Call is a field man for the Production Credit Association of Springfield, Mass. In his spare time he manages his 300 acre farm in Batavia. Bob has six children, the oldest two, Marie, '42, and Elizabeth, '43, being now at Cornell. He is a member of the State Land Use Committee.

Thomas H. Howe is a practicing veterinarian in Allegany County. He lives on East Main Street in Friendship, New York. He is interested in dogs, and is a well-known figure at Western New York dog shows.

Fred Walkley runs a farm implement business at Castile, New York, as well as a large general farm. Fred has one daughter, Glen, who is a senior at Michigan State, a son, Frank, who is a sophomore at Cornell, and another daughter, Betty, at home.

'19

Evelyn Call (Mrs. F. W. Hankins) is now living in Colletown, Pennsylvania. She has three children, Ralph, 14, Elizabeth, 11, and Philip, 8.

Hazel Dunn, who is 4-H county club agent in Schenectady County is on sabbatic leave until February.

'20

Elmore B. Stone teaches Vocational

Agriculture at the Hinsdale Central School.

'21

John R. Fleming, director of economic information of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. has an article "Uncle Sam, Farmer," in the autumn number of The American Farmer.

ter's degree at Cornell two years ago. He has been teaching agriculture at Groton High School during the past year and has been granted a year's leave of absence. He was a captain in the R.O.T.C. while at Cornell and taught in the R.O.T.C. for several summers.



'27

Charles Bowman, who married Doris Reid of Springfield, Mass., in 1938, has a son, Charles Reid Bowman, born January 11, 1940. "Chuck" is in the Real Estate Department of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield.

Gerald "Gid" Britt and Mary Chapin Britt are living on Norris Avenue, Batavia, New York. They have three children; Jane, 11, Jerry, 8, and Donald, 4. "Gid" is Secretary-Treasurer of the Batavia Production Credit Association.

Bill Naill is at the same old stand in Hanover, Pennsylvania, selling Oldsmobiles and GMC trucks. He just completed a new home, and also saw the Ohio State game.

'28

John H. Caldwell is still area manager on the Laurel Hill Recreational Demonstration Project "trying to accomplish construction of recreational facilities on 4000 acres". His family consists of two boys, one girl, "and one dog".

George H. Salisbury, Captain of Infantry in the reserves, was ordered to report to Camp Upton, Long Island, October 16, for a year of active duty under the national defense program. Captain Salisbury earned his mas-

'29

Dora Merreness recently married Alton Hill, and is living in Oxford, New York.

'30

Miss Evelyn Fisher who has been head of the Home Economics Department at the Albion High School for the past five years, now has charge of the school cafeteria.

'32

Robert L. Beers is employed by the Dairymen's League, 11 West 42nd St., New York City.

Ralph F. Brimmer has a son, weight 7 pounds, born November 1940, named Michael Franklin. Brimmer for the past four years has been technical foreman at the Breakabeen CCC Camp. His address is Middleburg.

'33

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Helen Cotter and Lloyd Strombeck. Strombeck is a graduate of the University of Nebraska. They are both county club agents in Onondaga County.

'34

Donald Call married Flora Tinknel of Auburn in October, 1937. He is Farm Bureau manager in Schenectady County, with headquarters in Schenectady.

'35

Marian Call Hemmett and Gordon Hemmett (Pre-Med, Cornell '35) who were married in June, 1937, have a son born August 5th, 1940. They live on Elmdorf Avenue, Rochester, New York.

Larry Klaus (winter course) and his wife (Catherine E. Robinson) live in Hillsdale, New York where Larry is working at the Hamildean Farm.

Harold Sweet 4-H agent of Lewis County, was married to Miss Elizabeth Lallier in midsummer. Both are former Harrisville High School teachers.

'36

William Barry teaches agriculture in the Friendship Central School.

Harvey Bissell is a milk tester in Cattaraugus County. He married Anna Thomas, and they have two children, Larry and Laurel. Their address is Franklinville, New York.

Clifford Harrington became Farm Bureau agent in Allegany County on September 1 after considerable experience as assistant agent in Cattaraugus and Erie Counties and just recently Oneida County. On July 13, 1940, Cliff married Miss Olga Fredrickson of Salamanca. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington are living at 8 Whitney Avenue in Belmont, New York.

Franklin Karn teaches Vocational

Agriculture at Remsen, New York. This is his fifth year at Remsen.

Miss Mary Keane is staying at her home in Worcester, Mass. this year. She has taught Home Economics at Groton High School during the past three years.

C. Sterling Tuthill, married Lois Hendall during the summer. Tuthill is doing graduate work here at Cornell.

Carl Widger teaches agriculture at Munnsville, New York.

John E. Wurst has been shifted from CCC duty at Reno, Nevada, to active duty at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He reports a liking for the work. He has one daughter, Sandra Jean, one year old.

'37

Marian Bean is doing graduate work in dietetics at Cornell. She is also the dietitian at the nursery school here.

Barbara Keeney was married to Richard Mandigo, of Pulaski, New York, on October 13, at Sage Chapel. Following the wedding, the reception was held at the home of her parents in North Lansing, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Mandigo are making their home in Pulaski.

Ruth Mason married A. M. Phillips (Ph.D. '37) in Albion on November 16, 1940. Ruth has charge of the

cafeteria in one of the Rochester schools. Her husband is Assistant Superintendent of the Fish Hatcheries at Cortland, New York.

Michael J. Strok '37, and Mrs. Strok (Helen L. Perkins '38) of Lock Haven, Penn., visited Ithaca on the weekend of October 26. Mike is now Purchasing Manager for the Piper Aircraft Corporation of Lock Haven. He has a private pilot's license and does a great deal of cross-country flying, having flown to Ithaca several times.

'38

Arthur Burdin is managing his father's farm near Lodi, New York.

Rhea Casterline succeeds Marian Irvine as head dietitian of Sage College, women's residential hall at Cornell.

Helen Gustafson is teaching Home Economics at the Gorham Central School, Gorham, New York.

Both Frances Otto, now Mrs. J. S. Cooper, and her husband are employed in Sibley's Department Store in Rochester.

Charles Riley married Helene Burton of Phoenix, on July 27, 1940. Charlie is manager of the G.L.F. at Batavia.

Harold Shepard married Esther Dutton of Leroy, New York, on September 28, 1940. Harold is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Pough-

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Ceylon Snider runs a successful farm at Fillmore, New York. He keeps a top-notch herd of purebred Holsteins.

Gilbert G. Sperring is agricultural teacher in Naples Central School and has the largest enrollment in agriculture in the history of the school.

Elizabeth Wiegand is an assistant home demonstration agent at large. Since March 15, she has been located in Allegany County and is now the acting agent there for several months.

'39

Byron Bookhout has an assistantship in the College of Agriculture at Purdue University, and is living at 108 Pierce Street, West, LaFayette, Indiana.

Melva Brower is teaching Home Economics and helping with the dramatic group work at Edwards High School, Edwards, New York.

Carlos Cary is the assistant Farm Bureau agent in Allegany County and has been in Belmont since the middle of March.

Nancy Disbrow, graduate of the College of Home Economics and a dietetics major, has finished work as a hostess in the dining room at the Heinz building at the World's Fair. She is now working with the State Health Department in the prevention of tuberculosis.

Lee Frair teaches agriculture at Portville, New York.

Norman Gray is the agricultural teacher at Whitesville, New York, near the Pennsylvania line in Allegany county. Norm was Former Student Notes editor of the Countryman in 1938-39.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Huckle of Ripley are the parents of a daughter, Marcia Jeanne, born in October at Erie, Pennsylvania. Don has been the agricultural teacher at Ripley since his graduation.

Hyman Katz is working in the lab-

oratory at the Queens Farms Dairy Co., Ozone Pk., Long Island. Hyman's address is 2137 Cropsy Ave.

Maurice Malloy died in July, 1940 after an illness of about a month.

Bob Markham is the Agricultural Conservation agent in Allegany County. He and Carlos Cary share the same office in the Court House and have an apartment in Belmont. Better look them up.

Anne Messing is head of the Home Economics Department of Leroy High School, where she also works with the dramatic club and has charge of the cafeteria.

Ethel Skinner (Mrs. C. J. Browne) who was married immediately after graduation and who has since been living in Balboa Canal Zone, is visiting her home in Ithaca until Christmas.

Sylvia Small was married to George M. Atkinson on August 11, 1940. "Bill" is an architect and the couple reside on Dry Hill Road, Manlius, New York.

Sedgwick E. Smith, who received his doctor's degree here in 1939, recently married Margaret Gainey, '36. He is an agent in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and is doing experimental work with foxes and mink at Cornell.

Marjorie Voorhees is the bride of Harold E. Milner. The couple live at 206 Owasco Road, Auburn, New York.

Charles Will is with the Farm Security Administration with offices at Wellsville, New York. Charlie does a good job at anything, even learning to roller skate.

Alex W. Trainor, Jr. is living in Oneida, New York, and is Area Supervisor of Rural Rehabilitation for that section.

'40

Edith Allen is teaching Home Economics in Groton High School, Gro-

ton, New York. Edith's home is in Springville Center, New York.

Dotty Barnes is teaching Home Economics at Little Valley High School.

Herbert Bean married Gertrude Havens August 31. Herb is working for G.L.F. and is living in Hudson, New York. Earl Bellington is the head of the agriculture department at the new Alfred-Almond Central School.

Mary Brundage is assistant dietitian of the YWCA cafeteria in Hartford, Connecticut.



Lester Burns of Trumansburg is teaching agriculture at Groton High School. He is staying at the home of Mrs. Andrew Hammill on Spring Street in Groton.

Duane Call was married on June 18, 1940, to Janice Fuller (University of Rochester, '40) and is now with the G.L.F. at Greene, New York.

Laurence Cook is teaching vocational agriculture in the centralized school at South Courtright, New York.

Harold De Brine, who is teaching agriculture in the Clyde Central

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School in Clyde, New York, recently received the State Degree at Lyons Grange. This is the first year that the Clyde School has had an agriculture department.

There seems to be one "big happy family" in Apartment 1A at 30 Fifth Avenue in New York City. Marjorie Eddy, who is doing graduate work at New York University for her master's degree in merchandising and retailing, does cooperative selling part time at Bloomingdale's. Another of the girls, Doris Tingley is following the same plan as Marjorie and is selling at Sak's. The third member of the "family" is Margaret Kerr who sells at Stern Brothers.

Harold Evens has his headquarters in Warsaw, New York. He is acting Assistant Farm Bureau Agent of Wyoming County. Harold and Estelle Wells, '40, announced their engagement this fall. 'Stelle is now acting as Assistant 4-H Club Agent at large from Tompkins County.

Sylvania Furey is at the John Hopkins Hospital and School of Nursing in Baltimore, Maryland, where she is taking the three year course offered to students of nursing.

Edward Garber is working for his master's degree in plant genetics at the University of Minnesota.

David D. Grove is the Assistant Secretary of the Batavia Production Credit Association. His address is 13 Kingsbury Avenue, Batavia, New York.

Miss Betty Huber, of Manhasset, Long Island, has been appointed assistant to Mrs. Marguerite Dixon, county Home Bureau agent in Tompkins County.

Caroline Hurd is now working for the New York Telephone Company in Ithaca, New York.

Mary T. Jones is teaching Home Economics at Greenport, Long Island.

Ellen Langer is serving an apprenticeship in the dormitory and food services at Indiana University and filling in spare moments with some business courses.

Naomi Neureuter is assistant manager of the YWCA cafeteria in Niagara Falls, New York.

Virginia Pease, is teaching Home Economics in Canaseraga, New York.

Louise Rider was recently appointed to take over duties as associate county club agent in Chemung County.

Fred E. Riley is at present managing the Blossom Hill Farm at Lebanon, New Jersey.

Carol Riordan is working as a bacteriologist in the Endicott-Johnson laboratories in Binghamton, New York.

Irene Schoff is teaching Home Economics in Lyons Falls, New York.

Everett Schwartz is teaching agriculture in Edwards, New York. He directed the local fair there last summer.

Wesley Smith is now 4-H county club agent in Yates County. We understand Wesley married the home town girl this summer.

James A. Young teaches vocational agriculture in the Fillmore High School.

Betty Spink has a position as bookkeeper and saleswoman at the Singer Sewing Machine Company here in Ithaca.

Dorothy Starr, is working for the Farm Security Administration Bureau in Oneida, New York.

Frank Stephens is acting 4-H County club agent in Schenectady County. Frank was the advertising manager of the Cornell Countryman in 1939-40.

Ann Strahan was married to George Kuchler, '39 in Sage Chapel on November 16, 1940. They will live in La-Grangeville, New York where George

is managing a farm.

John Van Aken is now D.H.I.A. Supervisor for the Wharton Valley Association in Otsego County. This position is less formally known as "cow tester".

Hats Off to the Compets

A large share of the copy for this issue of the Countryman was contributed by compets for the editorial board. Business board compets have done most of the routine work of addressing and wrapping the last two issues, in addition to selling subscriptions and advertising.

We members of the regular staff take this opportunity to give due credit to these ambitious candidates for the board. Elections from the competition will be announced in a later issue.

Editorial compets:

Marie Call '42
Everett Coutant '44
Jay Gold '44
Ruth Gould '42
Barbara Hall '43
Marjorie Heit '43
Mary Jerome '44
Dorothea Lemon '44
Clarence Naas '42
Alice Popp '42
Eleanor Slack '41
Mary Strok '43

Business compets:

Frances Ardell '42
Paul Barrett '44
Frank Curtis '44
Gordon Jones '43
Jeanne Leach '44
Louise Mullen '43
John Murray '44
William Quinn '44
George Silverman '44
Warren West '44
James Whitaker '42
Tom Youngs '44

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